

Royal Insurance Co.

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LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
BENEDICT & CO., Agents, ALEXANDRIA — R. VITREO & CO., Agents, CAIRO.**Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.** (ESTABLISHED 1760).

BENEDICT & CO., Agents ALEXANDRIA. — FIRE OFFICE & CO., Sub-Agents, CAIRO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

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AVEROFF-ET.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade.

Lime-Juice and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash.

WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM).

Investor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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COKE AND BREWERIES CO. — BOURBON CHAMPAGNE.

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PIERRE BOISSY — BOURBON CHAMPAGNE.

TERRENAZI TEA COMPANY, LTD. — BOURBON CHAMPAGNE.

HENDERSON & CO. CEYLON CORONA TEA.

Great assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, TEAS of finest brands, to

BON-ACCORD

Centrifugal Pumps

DRIVEN BY STEAM, ELECTRICITY, GAS, OIL OR BELT,
FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGES, DOCKS, etc.HIGH SPEED ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
FAN ENGINES FOR FORCED DRAUGHT & VENTILATION

High Lift and Rotary Pumps.

Apply in Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria,

A. ABOAF & CO. (where a stock is kept.)

DRYSDALE & CO.

Manufacturers.

Bon - Accord Engine Works, Glasgow.

CODE: A.B.C. LIBRARY,
& ENGINEERING TELEGRAPH.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

TELEGRAMS: GLASGOW

ASK FOR

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

CULWELL WORKS.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS and Pumping

Machinery

For all Purposes.

IRRIGATION PUMPS.

MINING PUMPS.

BOILER & PUMPS COMBINED.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

HOUSEHOLD PUMPS.

TELEGRAMS: EVANS, Wolverhampton.

Write for List No. 2.

218

TRY

Howie's Butter

THE FINEST IN EGYPT.

A real boon for BREAKFAST

during hot weather.

ASK FOR IT, SEE YOU GET IT.

Address: Shubra Road, Cairo.

AND IF NOT SUPPLIED

APPLY TO

JOHN B. CAFFARI

Alexandria & Cairo.

CARLTON HOTEL

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano

RAMLEN'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms

Letters from Cairo slight at 50/-

RECOMMENDED LUNCH, P.T. 10. — DINNER, P.T. 2.

Proprietor, C. AQUILINA, (late of The Cook & Co.)

Special terms to Government Officials.

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GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

REIMS.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN.

NICOLA G. SABBAG,

ALEXANDRIA.

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WINDSOR HOTEL

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Lately Built and Furnished.

TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.

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BURTON-ON-TRENT AND ROMFORD.

PALE ALE & DOUBLE STOUT,

SPECIALY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

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THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Cairo

One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Sharis Soliman Pasha, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter. Stands in its own grounds with garden and lawn tennis grounds at back. Over 360 rooms and 5 saloons. Magnificent suite à manger. Handsome covered promenade terrace, 80 yards long. Highest class cuisine, electric light throughout, and lifts. English comforts. Rooms and apartments at prices to suit every one. For further particulars apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Cairo

2888-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL.
ALEXANDRIA.

Re-Open September 1st.

29705-4-3-908

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

MODERN IN ALL RESPECTS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
PORT SAID.

THE COOLEST SUMMER RESIDENCE IN EGYPT.

Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea, Lifts, Electric Light, English and French Billiards, Fresh and Salt-Water Baths.

HOTEL DRAGOMANS IN UNIFORM
MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

Special terms to Cairo Residents and their families desirous of enjoying the cool air and sea bathing during the summer months.

JOHN FOWLER & Co., (LEEDS) LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1850.THE OLDEST & LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF
STEAM PLOUGHING MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND FOR ALL SOILS.

Over 35 years experience IN ALL PARTS OF EGYPT where our steam ploughing tackles are in constant use and giving the greatest satisfaction.

The only makers of steam ploughing machinery who manufacture their own STEEL WIRE ROPE.

FOWLER'S STEAM PLOUGHING TACKLES are the strongest, best designed and best proportioned in all their parts, therefore they are the most economical.

Experience of over half a century in all parts of the world.

ALLEN, ALDERSON & Co., Ltd AGENTS.

ALEXANDRIA — CAIRO — KHARTOUM. 29788-14-6-907

The Egyptian Lignolite & Brick Co., Ltd.

Undertake and promptly and satisfactorily carry out paving and other kinds of work, in connection with their LIGNOLITE patent process, as used by the War Office, Public Works Department, the Administration of the Sanitary Department, etc., etc.

Hygienic, waterproof, incombustible and jointless pavements can be executed in different colours, with fancy borders, etc.

MANUFACTURE and SALE of patent H.H.B. BRICKS in hydraulic lime and cement

For further particulars apply:

AT ALEXANDRIA, TO

19 RUE STAMBOUL, Telephone No. 1640, P.O.B. 927.

AND AT CAIRO, TO

RUE EL MAGHRABY, Telephone No. 908, P.O.B. 927.

15-8-908

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every description are received at

the offices of the "Gazette" from

advertisers direct.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadour Observatory.

Direction of wind	North
Force of Atmosphere	90
State of Sea	Mighty
Sun-dial corrected	750.6
Temperature	4
State of Clouds	Clear
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade 34. Min. do. 24. Humidity of the air 70. Heat of the sun 40.
	Mean. rise 12.54 p.m. 24.90 p.m.

REMARKS.

There is no change in the weather conditions. This morning opened pleasant with a light North breeze and a steady barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. Temp. in the shade	Stations	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. Temp. in the shade
Port Said	30	26	Marsa	41	36
Giza	33	23	Athens	35	30
Qalioub	31	20	Soudan	40	35
Ghazala	33	18	Khartoum	37	35
Aswan	34	30	Kassala	—	—
Assuan	35	25	Wad Medani	33	28
Wady Halfa	30	22	Dusein	36	31

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea

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LE COMMERCE ET LA CRISE

Sous le titre : "Le commerce d'importation et la Crise actuelle", le Bulletin de la Chambre internationale de Commerce publie un intéressant article sur les suspensions de paiement des mois de juin et juillet et de l'abus du crédit dans le commerce sous forme de tirages à trois mois. "Le crédit de l'Egypte, dit le Bulletin, a été sans contredit légèrement déprécié en Europe et, par contre, les exportateurs ne seront pas aussi larges dans leurs envois que par le passé."

Voici à titre de document la conclusion de l'article en question :

"Il est évident que, par suite des moments difficiles qu'a traversés notre marché commercial et de la forte secousse ressentie, il est nécessaire de porter une grande prudence dans les transactions, prudence qui ne doit pas cependant être poussée jusqu'à imposer un arrêt aux affaires. Nous avons vu presque toutes les maisons d'importation du Caire arrêter les livraisons dès le mois de juin dernier et accumuler les marchandises destinées aux clients dans l'attente d'une période plus propice. Nous estimons que ces maisons ont agi très sagement, car il était à craindre que la crise ne continuât et ne se résolut dans une catastrophe générale. Heureusement cela n'a pas été le cas ; la crise s'est maintenue dans des limites n'allant pas au-delà des Finances de la Bourse. On ne peut nier que, par suite de l'abus des tirages à trois mois, dont il est question plus haut, le commerce n'aît été affecté et les encassemens n'aient subi quelque ralentissement, mais il ne faut pas perdre de vue que ce n'est point avec le gros commerce que les maisons d'importation ont à faire, c'est avec le commerce de détail et nous pouvons constater, encore aujourd'hui, que ce commerce de détail, à part quelques exceptions, a pu se maintenir dans cette période pleine de difficultés."

Pour ce motif, nous estimons qu'il ne faudrait pas pousser plus loin la retenue des marchandises, car ce serait vouloir acculer la clientèle à la dernière extrémité, en refusant plus longtemps de lui fournir les moyens de continuer son commerce, et par là, amener la suspension de plusieurs clients. L'arrêt complet dans le mouvement commercial est parfaitement identique à l'arrêt de la circulation du sang dans les veines d'un corps : à cet arrêt il est préférable de risquer un peu, mais de remettre, par là en mouvement le commerce paralyse.

Les considérations qui précèdent nous portent à croire que le moment est venu de redonner la vie aux affaires. Il y a lieu certainement de ne pas s'attendre aux brillantes transactions des années précédentes, mais l'on travaillera quand même, avec cette différence qu'on saura mieux que par le passé avec qui on peut travailler. Pour peu que les circonstances soient favorables au pays et que la situation de quelques maisons embarrassées soit définitivement réglée, nous reverrons, il n'y a aucun doute, les affaires reprendre peu à peu et rentrer dans le domaine de l'activité des époques précédentes."

UNITED EGYPTIAN SALT LIMITED.

Nous avons annoncé la formation et l'enregistrement à Londres de la Société nouvelle United Egyptian Salt Limited. Les actions de cette Société seront émises comme entièrement payées, la Salt and Soda Company prenant une moitié et la Port-Said Salt Association l'autre moitié. Ces dernières années, la production de sel en Egypte a été de près de 120,000 tonnes dont 85,000 étaient produites par la Salt and Soda Company et 16,000 par la Port-Said Salt Association et le reste par les salines de Damiette.

L'United Egyptian Salt Limited s'est assurée des contrats avec la Salt and Soda Company, la Port-Said Salt Association et l'Egyptian Markets pour que la Société Salt and Soda lui transfère les bénéfices des contrats intervenus avec le gouvernement égyptien sauf en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des salines et l'acquisition du droit exclusif d'acheter pour le revendeur en Egypte le sel produit par les deux Sociétés de salines.

A partir du 1er octobre, les Egyptian Markets auront l'agence exclusive pour la vente des produits des deux Sociétés de sel (sel, savon, poudre, salpêtre et poudre sans fumée) moyennant une commission de 2% sauf pour les savons dont la commission sera de 2 1/2% et la poudre dont la commission sera de 4%. Pour le sel, les Markets recevront une somme équivalente à 11% du montant de sel vendu.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates :

ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words 3 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, 2 " 4 " 6
beyond 30.

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIE AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—a useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE well appointed English Home for Paying Guests in good private family close to River, Museum and Savoy Hotel. Liberal Table. Moderate, inclusive terms. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30855-1

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN with perfect knowledge of Arabic having a few hours to spare daily from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Sundays excepted) would like to give at pupils own residence private lessons in English to Egyptians and Arabic to Englishmen. Apply by letter to No 1640 "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30842-6-3

A COLLEGE TRAINED CERTIFIED MASTER desires post in School or family. Certified French, knowledge of Arabic, expert Shorthand-Typist, excellent Drawing and Science qualifications, etc. Splendid references, moderate salary. Apply direct, A. Turley, Cranbury Avenue, Southampton. 30831-15-6

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS offered gentleman in perfectly appointed English Home, seven minutes from "Standard Building" Select society. Good table. Electric lights. From L.E. 9 monthly. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30791-12-2

CHEF-COMPTABLE connaissant langues étrangères, 35 ans, 5 années d'Egypte, demande à diriger une maison. Certificats et références. Ecrire No. 30808 Bureau du Journal "Egyptian Gazette." 30808-12-11

CHAMBRES MEUBLÉES à louer avec et sans pension, rue d'Allemagne No. 26. 30852-12-1

GOVERNESS REQUIRED. Apply Maison Clement Castro, 50 Rue d'Allemagne, Alexandria. 30849-15-2

GERMAN WOMAN-COOK seeks employment in English family in Alexandria or Ramleh. Apply No. 30,861 "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30,861-3-1

GENTLEMAN, active, thorough, and well acquainted with the business of ship provisions, stores, etc. wants a partner to start ship-chandler business at Port Said. Conditions :—Knowledge of the business and small capital. Apply by letter in confidence to "Investment" c/o Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30854-6-1

HALL PORTER with thorough knowledge of four languages, also Arabic, wants situation for next season. Apply No. 30702 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30702-10-9

IF IN DOUBT, Consult Prof. JULIETTA.

The celebrated Spirit Medium and scientific Palmist who has been so well received in all parts of the United States. For reading character from Handwriting, advice on health, Hereditary and other subjects. A doctor writes : "Your delineation is wonderfully true. You must have studied the subject very deeply." Palmistry by post. Julietta can be consulted every day. From 12 a.m. till 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. till 8 p.m. Bazaars, "At homes", etc., attended. Lessons given what to do with your children. The oldest Palmiste and Psychometrist in the world. Over twenty years' experience. Clairvoyance and Chrystal. Testimonials from the highest members in Society can be seen at rue de l'Hôpital Grec No. 5, vis-à-vis de l'Hôpital Grec. 30850-25-2

INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffani, at Alexandria. 30837-40-5

LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE COMMERCIALE Seeds of vegetables and Flowers at reduced prices. Apply for list of Varieties to the Secretary, Giza. 30858-75-1

MRS. VERSCHOYLE recommends English Nurse wishing return to Egypt. Dowsett, 101 Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, England. 30857-3-1

NURSEMAID Wanted; for October, nurse to take charge of infant. Apply "Caledonia" "Egyptian Gazette" Office, Cairo. 30,859-6-1

NURSE wanted end September, Experienced, speaking English or French. English family 3 children. Apply No. 30855 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30853-4-1

RIVER, near Museum, comfortable home for Paying Guests. Reduced terms for permanency. Box 893, Cairo. 30,738-24-25

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulaq Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

TO LET 2 well furnished bed rooms. English family. Board optional. Ibrahimieh. Apply No. 30830 "Gazette" Office. 30830-6-6

TO LET A furnished bedroom with board, in a respectable family at Bulkeley. A lady preferred. Apply No. 30851 "Gazette" Office. 30851-6-1

WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let in French family. Healthy situation. Recommended to gentlemen wishing to improve in French language. Address EUGE "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30834-6-6

WANTED by English gentleman, Ismailieh quarter, furnished Bedroom. Bath etc. Apply No. 1372, "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30835-6-5

WANTED for a school a teacher knowing English and French. Apply No. 30860 "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30860-6-1

YOUNG NATIVE having full knowledge of English and Arabic, seeks employment. Apply No. 30838 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30838-6-5

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

SIRE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI NO. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB NO. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Français diplômé, disposant de quelques heures par jour, donnerait des leçons ou tiendrait comptabilité.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement connue, connaissant italien, français et arabe, pouvant ainsi donner des leçons de broderie et de piano, demande place comme dame de compagnie ou institutrice.

Comptable expérimenté, connaissant le français, l'italien, le grec et un peu l'arabe, cherche place.

Professeur expérimenté donnerait leçons à domicile de français, arabe et hébreu pendant les vacances.

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'arabe et l'italien cherche emploi.

Un bon placié, cherche place; ferait aussi l'enseignant.

Comptable expérimenté et correspondant, connaissant le français, italien et parlant l'arabe, ayant de très bonnes références, et disposant de quelque heures, cherche place.

Un jeune homme connaissant la tenue des livres des contrats des Agences de Bourse et sachant le français, l'italien et l'anglais, cherche place dans une Agence.

Un professeur de nationalité anglaise cherchait à donner des leçons de pratique d'anglais à domicile ou chez lui à des prix convenables.

On demande un jeune homme connaissant l'anglais, le français et l'arabe pour emploie de traducteur au Caire, avec bonnes références.

Chef-comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et le grec, cherche place.

Aide-comptable d'Agence de Bourse, cherche place.

Comptable en arabe et vendeur en manufacture cherche place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwali N° 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N° 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4-907

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la construction des canalisations en tuyaux en grès des rues Bassili Bey et Emam el Azam.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 40. (Quarante).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 17 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour Construction des canalisations en tuyaux en grès des rues Bassili Bey et Emam el Azam.

Le cautionnement sur le recu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 17 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 30/8/07.

Le Vice-Président.

(signé) Dr SOHASS.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la Rue Sultan Selim à Ras el Tinn.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 500.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 10 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la Rue Sultan Selim à Ras-el-Tinn."

Le cautionnement sur le recu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 10 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 26 Août 1907. 30844-3-2

AVIS

Le 3 Septembre 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près du Port (Portosette) d'une quantité de 10000 m³ environ de pierres provenant de la date démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de ténates, vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 2 à 100 m³.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'enclerc de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de Dix (10) jours sans peine de folle enclerc pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous porte du dépôt de 10%.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quel que soient les prix offerts.

Alexandrie, le 27 Août 1907.

Le Vice-Président, (signé) Dr SOHASS.

Supplément Commercial et Financier

DE L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "The Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à 1 h. p.m.

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Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "The Egyptian Gazette

TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

PANIC AT TANGIER.

FLIGHT OF EUROPEANS.

TANGIER, August 31.

At a meeting the British residents here, while regretting the non-compliance with their demand for a British warship, expressed satisfaction at the French precautions which they consider guarantee their security. (Reuter)

CASABLANCA, August 31.

The tribesmen employed new tactics in the fight on 28th instant. They abstained from charging in masses and harassed the French at all points, keeping them engaged for 24 hours. (Reuter)

TANGIER, August 31.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have gone to reinforce General Drude at Casablanca. (Havas)

PARIS, August 31.

The transport "Mytho" will embark a balloon with an aerostatic detachment for Casablanca. (Reuter)

MARSEILLES, August 31.

The political situation is calm. It appears that Kaid Anfous will submit to Moulay Hafid. The European colony of Fez, comprising the Germans, arrived yesterday at Tangier. Two Frenchmen have remained in Fez. (Havas)

CASABLANCA, August 31.

The troops yesterday made a sortie without incident. (Havas)

PARIS, September 1st.

The Cabinet has telegraphed instructions to General Drude authorising extension of operations to an area within two days march of Casa Blanca, but precluding an expedition into the interior. These measures assure the protection of Casablanca and the punishment of the murderers of the Europeans. (Reuter)

TANGIER, September 1st.

A panic has taken place here. A special steamer will to-day convey many families to Algeciras; many Europeans are sending away their families next week. (Reuter)

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE HAGUE, August 13.

A Conference Commission has unanimously adopted the French proposals regulating the opening of hostilities, which provide for a previous reasoned declaration of war or conditional ultimatum, and the notification to neutral powers of the existence of a state of war. (Reuter)

WILHELMSHOEHE MEETING.

EGYPT THE OBJECT

BERLIN, August 31.

The "Neues Tageblatt" and "Petter Lloyd" publish from Paris articles stating that at Wilhelmshoehe and Ischl the principal topic of conversation was the Egyptian question, and that Germany's influence at Constantinople was sought with regard to certain measures in Egypt. The Government has authorised the publication of a statement to the effect that at Wilhelmshoehe not a word was said on the Egyptian question. (Reuter)

REPAIR OF COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, August 31.

The repairs to the Commonwealth will occupy three months. (Reuter)

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.

The Porte has telegraphed to her Embassies abroad denying the Teheran statements with regard to the massacre of Persian prisoners.

The Vali of Van reports the arrest of the Kurdish chief Piroougha who pillaged the village of Mouavineh. (Reuter)

THE TSAR.

SURPRISE VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.

The Tsar paid a surprise visit to the Capital to day and attended the dedication service of a church erected on the site of the assassin Alexander II. (Reuter)

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

TO VISIT ALEXANDRIA.

MALTA, September 1.

It is stated that the Mediterranean fleet will proceed to Alexandria in October in order to participate in the festivities attending the opening of the new docks. (Reuter)

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

ROME, September 1.

The Marquis Allavincis (I) and a lawyer, Signor Malvano, whilst motoring in Magenta dashed through a barrier on the railway and collided with an approaching goods train. The petrol exploded and both were killed. (Reuter)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement was signed here to-day. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.

The agreement with England concerning the respective interests of the two countries in Asia has been signed. (Havas)

THE LOUVRE MUSEUM.

PARIS, August 31.

The notary M. Cottin, has informed M. Dujardin-Beaumetz that M. Andeoud, who recently died at Cairo, has left his fortune to the State for the Louvre Museum. (Havas)

TRAM CAR COLLISION.

NEW YORK, August 31.

18 persons have been killed and 60 injured in a collision with street cars, which were travelling at full speed at Charleston (Illinois). (Reuter)

REBELLION IN ANGOLA.

MOSSAMEDES, August 31.

The Portuguese defeated 7000 rebel natives near Rocadas; inflicting heavy loss upon them. The Portuguese had ten whites killed and two lieutenants and 29 men wounded. (Reuter)

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

BRESCIA, September 1.

In the automobile race round the Brescia circuit, Fraschini with an Isotta machine, won the Florio cup, covering 486 kilometres in 4 hours, 39 minutes, and 53 seconds. (Havas)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 31.

South Africans beat Somerset by 358 runs. Surrey beat Kent by an innings and 13 runs. Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 4 wickets. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 2 wickets. The match between Hampshire v. Yorkshire was drawn. (Reuter)

PAN-ISLAMISM.

The following interesting letter on Pan-Islamism is addressed to the "Spectator" by Saleh el Khalidi:

Sir.—What is meant by Pan-Islamism? If by this term be signified a coalition of all Moslems in the world bent on defying and resisting the Christian Powers, then the question, approached from this point of view, should indeed be preoccupying enough to these same Powers, and especially to England and France, countries which own the majority of Moslem subjects, and have the greatest political interests at stake in Africa and the East. As a matter of fact, the term "Pan-Islamism" is a wide designation expressing a number of ideas more or less identified with its actual significance, which is that of a tentative desire to regenerate Islam on an "Islamistic" plan. Now this, it must be understood, means of necessity a hatred of the alien races, and, above all, of the alien religion.

The grave events disclosing themselves at this moment, not only in the East but also in Africa, have attracted the particular attention of the European Powers to the world of Islam. Even one Power which up to this moment has elected to remain in the background, and for whom these questions have appeared to have but little interest has of a sudden stepped forward into the light and proclaimed herself the protectress of Islam. — I allude to Germany.

Although myself a Moslem, travelling for the past eight years in all the Mohammedan countries, and having held familiar intercourse with other Moslems, both of the religious and political order, having, in short, followed the course of Pan-Islamism according to the ideas of the Khaliph of Islam—or at least of him who proclaims himself such, and who is also thus regarded in Europe—I humbly own that I have never yet been able to get to the bottom of what may be the precise *stat d'ame* of my co-religionists, or understand what may be their true aspirations. So inconsequent are they as to all their points of view in general that the most penetrating mind would never seem able to arrive at any positive fact. I must indeed hasten to say that my dear co-religionists themselves do not know what they want. They allow themselves to drift with events, and with an admirable unconcern.

All this is the result of lack of education, also of the restricted circle within which they are held confined, and, above all, of the horror they entertain of all innovations. In a word, the degeneration of the people of Islam is at the present moment complete. Were the Prophet himself able to return to this world, he would not hesitate to denounce the Moslems of to-day, and seek to dispel the lethargy into which they have sunk for centuries past. It is painful and humiliating for a Moslem to have to own to such a state of things. It is, however, the painful truth.

Under these conditions "Pan-Islamism," as understood by the politicians of Europe, is a mere chimera.

What makes for the strength of Europe is its unity and its solidarity, forces which are unknown to the Moslem people, but which are among the principal causes of their decadence. The sole results which could accrue from Pan-Islamism in the present day would be isolated explosions of fanaticism in diverse Mohammedan countries, but never—I repeat and affirm it—never a general explosion of followers of the Prophet the world over.

Further, all the Pan-Islamistic movements which have arisen in certain Mohammedan countries, and to which Europe—still so ignorant in Oriental matters—has attributed so great an importance, will be sterile as to their actual results. The leaders of such movements do not blind themselves with any false illusions as to the successes they are likely to have. Some get up such movement for patriotic reasons, it is true, but of such, alas! the number is small; others—and their name is legion—for what is to be got out of them.

Speculations in land and on Change do not suffice, therefore they speculate on the simplicity of their co-religionists—it is a cheaper investment, and brings a good return. The people are ignorant, and easily caught by florid speeches and by fine promises, while they are incapable of seeing that they are being duped and betrayed, until the day of settlement comes, when they find themselves paying a pretty high figure for their turbulence. As a matter of fact, the two greatest champions of Pan-Islamism are his Majesty the Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid and the Sheikh Senoussi, chief of that flourishing confraternity of Moslems to which the latter gave his name.

Soon after his accession to the throne, the Sultan of Turkey, upon the advice of his counsellor, the Sheikh Said Abd-ul-Honda, chief of the sect of the Rafai, a society very numerous throughout India, thought of reviving the ancient Khaliphat, and thus grouping about his throne the entire Moslem population of the world. It was formidable this weapon he wished to forge in order to serve him against Europe. To these ends he neither spared, nor spares, time or money. I am not exaggerating when I say that half his revenues are annually spent on matters closely touching Pan-Islamism. In speaking of revenues I should say that I mean those belonging to the Civil List. Secret missions and funds are continually being sent to the different Moslem countries; rich gifts reach the chiefs of religious sects and the Holy Places; pensions are bestowed on the descendants of the Prophet, &c. All the malcontents in countries under European rule are received by the Sultan with open arms, who relieves them, employs them, grants them concessions of land, and exempts them from military service and

from taxation. He acts thus to those who expatriate themselves in order that they should act as intermediaries between him and their compatriots at home. Turkish diplomats in foreign countries, although they will not give moral and material help to their own countrymen, yet exert themselves in every way to be of service to Moslems who are not Turkish subjects, and eagerly embark in intrigues with such gentry.

So great is Abd-ul-Hamid's belief in Pan-Islam that at the time of the last naval demonstration convened by the Great Powers on account of the Macedonian question, his reply to the Ambassadors advising him to accept the financial control of the European Governments was that he could not accede to any such proposal, and that he declined any responsibility for the discontentment which would be manifested by the Moslems in the face of the attack thus made on the Khaliphat by Christian Europe.

Up to the present, the Pan-Islamic policy of Abd-ul-Hamid has succeeded nowhere but in Egypt, and there only in part. To-day the entire Ottoman Empire is stirring. By reason of his pernicious mode of government, by his cruelty, and by the dishonesty of his officials, the Sultan has alienated all, and the temporal as well as the spiritual power of Abd-ul-Hamid wanes day by day. The Arabs of Yemen, of Hijaz, and of Haifa are in open revolt against Turkey, while she is impotent to reinstate her authority. The Bedouin chiefs are determined to make the Ottoman troops evacuate the whole of the Yemen territory, as well as that of Hijaz, and to proclaim as Khaliph of Islam the Imam Mahomed Yahia, having his residence at Mecca. The realisation of this scheme is nearer at hand than may be imagined.

To repeat, the dominion of Turkey in Medjed, in Yemen, in Hijaz, and in Mesopotamia is seriously threatened. The rising of all Arabia has almost annihilated the Pan-Islamic projects of Abd-ul-Hamid. As a consequence, the sole qualified representative of Pan-Islamism is the Sheikh Senoussi. This chief, whose fame rests on a solid basis, is redoubtable enough to merit the most serious attention on the part of all.

The founder of the sect, Sheikh Sidi Mohamad Ben Ali Senoussi, was born at Tlemcen (Algeria). He left his native country at the age of about twenty-four, and went to the University of Fez, then at the heyday of its glory, to complete his theological and legal studies. He then left Morocco for Egypt, where he commenced preaching his ideas. It should be said that Senoussi presented himself to the world of Islam not as a reformer nor as an innovator, but simply as a regenerator. He desired to revive and stereotype the religious principles in such fashion as obtained in the days of the Prophet, whose descendant he was. Jealous of the influence he was getting over the populace, the Ulemas launched an anathema against him, which obliged him to take refuge in Mecca, where he met with the same reception as in Egypt. It was at this point that he sought a refuge with the Bedouin of Hijaz, who received him with great respect.

After a short stay at Hijaz, and having founded the monasteries of Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah, he turned his steps towards Tripoli, which he traversed from end to end. While on his travels he preached to the people who flocked to him from all sides, bidding them unite as well as observe the principles enjoined by the Koran rigorously. He established himself in the fertile lands of Cyrenaica, and there founded the city of Djayhoub (Jahab), where at the present day may be seen his tomb.

At that period the inhabitants of the country lived in a state of complete barbarism, being Moslems but in name. Sheikh Senoussi founded Islamic monasteries, of which the Superiors were at the same time Judges and Governors of the surrounding districts, and who made it obligatory for the population to send their children to them to learn the Koran and to study theology.

Djayhoub thus became both a political as well as a religious centre, and Senoussi sent missionaries to all parts of Northern Africa to sow the good seed and to found monasteries. Everywhere these special envoys met with a warm reception, and gifts flowed into Senoussi's capital.

Although ambitious, he was at the same time a man of intelligence and an excellent organiser, and instead of squandering the incoming funds, as is generally the case with almost all other religious confraternities of Moslems, he put them to use in supporting the students arriving from all parts of the country and in building more monasteries. In a very few years Tripoli, Egypt, and Hijaz were inundated with these monasteries, while the founder's might and influence increased daily.

At his death Sidi Mohamed Ben Ali Senoussi left two children, Sidi Sherif and Sidi Mehmed El Mahdi. It was the latter who, although the younger, was chosen to carry on his father's work under the intelligent guidance of his parent's old comrade, Sidi Ahmed Erifi, who up to this day directs the external policy of the sect, doing so with the most consummate skill. Sidi El Mahdi adheres strictly to his father's policy. He attaches particular importance to the organisation of a sure and rapid "system of intelligence" which serves to keep the monasteries in touch one with the other. It was he, also, who introduced a form of Freemasonry into the confraternity, and who brought about the remarkable solidarity existing amid the Senoussi.

It is about ten years since he left Djayhoub and settled at Goura, a point between Wadi and Bornou. He left the management of Djayhoub, and of all the Tripolitan monasteries, as well as those in Egypt and at Hijaz, to his brother-in-law, Sidi El Madani, who is still living. Two years after his departure to Goura it was noticed abroad that he had died. Great was the consternation in the Moslem

world, particularly among the members of the sect. Sidi El Mahdi had indeed been regarded as the "Moslem Messiah" who was one day to rid Islam of the Christian yoke, rendering the Moslem faith master over the entire world. In a word, the majority of Moslems refused to believe in this unexpected misfortune, and last December a letter signed by the chief of the actual sect, Sidi Ahmed Sherif, nephew of the Mahdi, brought tidings to the Sheikhs of the monasteries, to the effect that Sidi El Mahdi had been seen about the neighbourhood of Abeche (Abesha), the capital of Wadi, garbed as a dervish and living amid a flock of gazelles. The letter added that now that no one was any longer bound to secrecy, it might be made known that Sidi El Mahdi had not died as reported, but had merely been engaged on a secret journey. This strange message ended with the announcement of the approaching joyful time—that the hour for ridding themselves of the Christian yoke was at hand. The letter was read publicly, and great rejoicing were held in honour of this apparition of the Mahdi. Moslems are actually convinced that Sidi El Mahdi will shortly appear at the head of a great army to wage the Holy War.

Bizarre as this news may appear, it nevertheless merits the attention of all the Powers who have interests in the East and in Africa. A general coalition of Moslems comprising the inhabitants of Tripoli, of Egypt, and of Hijaz, Utopian as it may appear, is yet possible. It must not be forgotten that the Senoussi possess an actual political organisation, that they are well posted as to all movements, that they have a very considerable supply of magazine rifles, and that they are aided in their crusade by the heads of the Moslem States, and even by a great European Power, of whose assistance the Senoussi avail themselves, but with whom, like all their co-religionists, they nevertheless have no sympathy whatever.

To sum up, therefore, every hope of the Pan-Islamists lies with the Senoussi, who, I repeat, are far from being foes to be despised. In my humble opinion, the Pan-Islamists do more harm than good to their co-religionists. What Islam should do is to range itself frankly on the side of modern ideas, putting aside religious ones. One may be a true believer without nourishing hatred for all others and refusing to be associated with their works. The emancipation of the people can only be won by science and progress. Barbarism and a clinging to ancient ideas will but hasten the end and bring complete disaster. Islam has but to make her choice between her emancipation and her ruin. — I am, Sir, &c.

SAIDI EL KHALIDI.

[We publish the above with all reserve, though we do not doubt the sincerity of the writer, who lately visited England. He is a member of the sect of the Senoussi, and in the spring made a journey from the hinterland of Tripoli into Upper Egypt, passing from one monastery of the Senoussi to another. These monasteries, or rather habitations of warrior monks, are stretched within a day's march of each other across the desert.—*Ed. Spectator.*]

CARRIED HOME IN AGONY.

CURED BY DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Arthur Joyce, 11, St. George Road, Regent's Park, London, England, writes: "Dear Sirs—Before I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I was positively unable to stoop or lift anything, without having dreadful pains in the back. At times I have also had stoppage of urine and have been in such agony that I have had to be carried home from work, and the doctor has had to be sent for."

"The secretions from the kidneys were jelly-like, and at times there would be a red, sandy sediment from them. At nights I would have to leave the bed many times. I have been under hospital treatment, as well as under the doctor at home, but got little relief until I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I wrote you some time ago, saying how the medicine had helped me, and I write again to say that I am still improving. There is now a regular passage of secretions, and the only thing I notice now is a slight discolouring of the urine, which, I feel sure

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOTHING REPORTS.			
LIVERPOOL, August 31.	12.10 p.m.	bales	5,000
Sales of the day			600
Of which Egyptian			600
American mts New Northern			54
American futures (Sept.-Oct.)			6,85
(Jan.-Feb.)			6,69
American middling			7,46
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (August)	10 37/64		
(September) 10 36/64			
(October)	10 37/64		
(November) 10 36/64			
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)			9 11/16
good fair			10 5/16
good			11 5/16
fully good fair			10 12/16
Egyptian saff beans (new per 480 lbs) —			
New York, August 31.			
Market closed			
LIVERPOOL, August 31.			
American futures (September-October)			6,85
LONDON, August 31.			
Baz Silver (per oz.)			31 8/16
Private discounts (3 month bills)			4 1/4
Consols (September)			32 1/4
Egyptian Unified			101
Turkish Unified			93 1/4
Rio Tinto			74 1/4
New Dairia			12 1/4
Agricultural Bank			8 1/4
National Bank of Egypt			20 1/4
Rand Mines New			4 1/4
Chartered of S. Africa			1 1/2
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New		2/32
New Egyptians			22/32
The Western Oasis Corporation			20/32
Data Light (Bearer Shares)			9 1/4
Egyptian Railway			97
Domestic			101
Ottoman Defense			100 1/4
Italian Rent 4 c/o			101
Greek Monopoly			46
Greek Rent 4 c/o			36
Ottoman Bank			17
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egypte			2 3/4
Egyptian cot. seed to Hull (August) 8 4/16 sellers			
German Beet-Sugar (August)			11/0
Parm, August 31.			
Banque d'Albion			111
Credit Foncier Egyptian			667
Credit Lyonnais			1179
Comptoir National d'Escompte			580
Bank of Egypt			168
Ottoman Bank			694
Lotus Tuna			167
Cheque on London			26.15
Sugar White No. 3 (August)			27
Banque de Salique			142
Credit Franco-Egyptien			106

NOLIS

	MOLL	Shgs.	2/-	A/-
Océales				
Tourteaux			9/-	
Graines de coton			10/6	
Oignons				

	LONDRES	Shgs.	2/-	A/-
Océales				
Tourteaux			9/-	
Graines de coton			10/6	
Oignons				

PORTS DIRECTS

	MOLL	Shgs.	12/-	A/-
Océales				
Tourteaux			1/6	
Graines de coton			6/-	
Oignons			7/-	

CONTIENANT QUANTITE-DUNKEERQUE

	Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Nr. 10	A/-
"	(Nantes)	10	
Pives		10	
Oignons		10	

	MARSEILLE	Fr. 7	2	8
Graines de coton			7	8
Pives			7	8
Oignons			7	8

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

	Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise	Fr. 2	2	8
Barcelone		2.35		
Le Havre		3		
Dunkerque		2.50		
Anvers		2		
Hamburg	Fr. 20. — A 22.50			
St. Petersburg	25			
New York	25			
Bombay	25			

par tonne poids

A Alexandrie, le 29 aout 1907.

SUCRES

	Vente à Supply	Shgs.	Shgs.	Shgs.
Angleterre		1907	1906	
France		156,600	158,600	
Allemagne		386,800	408,000	
Hambourg		331,160	409,200	
Autriche		71,840	99,780	
Hollande		269,100	272,130	
Belgique		16,400	30,260	
		65,400	99,580	
Total	T. 1,265,460	1,547,580		
Etats-Unis		284,000	278,889	
Cuba		98,000	92,000	
Japon		37,100	58,880	

COALS

	Current prices per ton free on wagon.	Shgs.	Shgs.	Shgs.
CARDIFF	Best quality	29	2	—
NEWPORT	Best quality	29	2	—
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	22	—	—
	Cowpen	22	—	—
Davison		22	—	—
Hastings		22	—	—
West Hartley Main		22	—	—
Merry's		21	—	—
Bairds		21	—	—
Dunlop		21	—	—
Best Hamilton Ell		21	—	—
Mickfield		21	—	—
Second Lancashire		21	—	—
Anchor		20	—	—
Crown		20	—	—
Star		20	—	—
Arrow		20	—	—
Swanes Graigloa		20	—	—
Swanes Atlantic		20	—	—
Foundry Coke		45	—	—
Gas Coke		34	—	—

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

	"Simple Faculté"	Shgs.	Shgs.	Shgs.
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T. 12 1/2	—	—	—
Gr. de coton	3 mois	2 1/2	—	—
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T. 25	—	—	—
Gr. de coton	3 mois	5	—	—
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T. 8 3/4	—	—	—
Gr. de coton	3 mois	1 3/4	—	—

ARRIVAGES A MINET EL-BASSAL

	dimanche 28 Septembre 1907	Arr.	Arr.	Poids
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